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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 6.

## REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

### SELECTIONS.

From the Gateshead Observer, Jan. 2.

#### THE AMERICAN SLAVEHOLDERS.

##### Demonstration of Public Opinion in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

On Monday evening, there was a *savoir* at the Music Hall, Nelson-street, Newcastle, to receive the President of the Anti-Slavery League, George Thompson, Esq., with also Mr. H. C. Wright, of the United States, and Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, the emancipated slave.

The seats were filled at the appointed hour; and some hundreds of persons had to wait in the gallery and elsewhere until tea was done, and then to take the places that were vacated for their accommodation at the tables. The number that took tea was far on to a thousand.

When, at length, the protracted meal was concluded, a verse ("Eternal are thy mercies, Lord") was sung by the vast assemblage, (a verse having also been sung before tea)—From all that dwell below the skies!"

JONATHAN PRIESTMAN, Esq., a member of the Society of Friends, was called to the chair.

MR. MAWSON, of Mosley-street, Secretary of the Newcastle Branch, read a letter from Mr. Thompson, pleading, as his too-sufficient apology for non-attendance, a bitter domestic affliction—the loss of a daughter, six years of age, after an illness of only four days—who was lying dead while he wrote.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly addressed the company, the "Song of the Abolitionist," by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, was sung.

Mr. H. C. WRIGHT then rose, and was received with loud applause. In the course of an address of some duration, which was listened to throughout with deep attention, he arraigned the slaveholders of the United States of America as guilty of the most appalling crimes. He asked the meeting—he asked all Englishmen—whether they would not come to the rescue of our common nature from the auction-block of America. (Loud applause.)

The company sang "The Slave's Appeal," to the tune of "Home, Sweet Home."

The Rev. JOHN PIGG, of Hartlepool, Baptist Minister, being called upon, said:—I am glad to have an opportunity of addressing you, a few minutes, on a subject which is dear to my heart, and the mere recollection of which is sufficient to awaken and to call into life whatever amount of energy or talent God has endowed me with. From a child, my heart has bled over the condition of the slave; and of all the atrocities which have marked the history and career of man, during the long succession of ages which have passed away, no atrocity has been greater than that of trafficking in human flesh and blood. You may judge of the interest I feel in this meeting, when I tell you that I have come forty miles to-day to be present with you (applause), to listen to the eloquent tongue and noble sentiments which are accustomed to flow from the heart and lips of George Thompson, and the no less eloquent tongue and noble sentiments of my friend, Frederick Douglass. (Applause.) I arraign slavery at the bar of humanity, of reason, of justice, of mercy. Human society is one vast brotherhood—made up of men of different ages, of various countries and climates—but it is one brotherhood, extending to the extremities of the globe. He who injures my brother, injures me, and tramples him in the dust.

We have no slaves at home, then why abroad? And they themselves, once ferried o'er the sea: That parts us, are emancipate and free:

They touch our country, and their fathers fall.

(Applause.) Friends of humanity, rally round George Thompson and Frederick Douglass. They are aiming to strike off the fetters which bind the slaves—to emancipate the mind, which, educated and trained, would range through the vast universe of knowledge, cause—(his reply to Mr. Rewcastle, who had in due course some sensible remarks about that question; and of the who do, ninety-nine hundredths agree with Mr. G. respecting it.) I myself, or no one else, have marvelled, that he should dare to arraign slavery at the bar of humanity, of reason, of justice, of mercy. Human society is one vast brotherhood—made up of men of different ages, of various countries and climates—but it is one brotherhood, extending to the extremities of the globe. He who injures my brother, injures me, and tramples him in the dust.

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From the People's Journal.

**PROPOSALS**

FOR A

**NATIONAL REMONSTRANCE AGAINST  
SLAVERY.**

The abolitionists of America have always courted the expression of sympathy from abroad; as they countenance, to the deadly hostility of the slaveholding interest, they are cheered and invigorated by every voice—no matter how remote its source, which commences a condemnation of slavery, and demands the liberty of the negro. The cause of emancipation in America depends, in a greater degree than may be supposed, upon the bearing assumed by the friends of freedom in England. Reciprocal influences prevail between nations as among individuals—and one nation may determine the conduct of another nation, as effectually as one man may exercise a suasion upon the mind of his fellow-being.

See how the flame kindled by the Anti-Corn Law League lights up a kindred element in European nations! They have caught the spirit of anti-monopoly, and are up and doing. The applause with which the champion of free-trade has been every where greeted, attests that the eyes of Europe have been upon England during the recent struggle—and that her example has extended its influence wherever mis-government exists. The struggle for free-trade will also influence future revolutions with a tremendous power. It has demonstrated that the earnest but peaceful assertion of truth and right is sufficient for the overthrow of the harshest despotism, and that the power of mind is more potent than that of the sword. The world has been taught this grand lesson—that civil anarchy is not the necessary prelude to the establishment of civil right.

If the good works of Englishmen may excite emulation in the breasts of their brethren of France, Germany, and Spain, how much greater will be their influence upon a people speaking the same tongue, having the same common origin, and united to each other by links of the most inseparable kind! Who amongst us but has some tie—in addition to that of the common brotherhood—upon the extended soil of America? Who has no friend, no school-fellow, no relative within the great boundary of American rule? England, perhaps more than any other nation, owes a duty to America; and certainly no other people can perform such a duty so effectively as the English. We ought to sustain it in the acquisition of new territory to the Union: And whereas, measures are now pending in Congress, having in view the appropriation of money and the conferring authority upon the legislature to effect such a measure, we trust that the duty to God and to man, and to all mankind especially, to speak out against the dreadful oppression of which the black slave is the victim. And there are few who, while the voice of England should be heard now, The spirit of emancipation is just taking deep root, and it becomes every lover of liberty to foster and encourage its growth. The American Abolitionists have been led to expect a loud and unmistakable expression of sympathy from England; let them look forward and they must have it—and it must be equal to their expectations; not a weak, faint murmur that shall die away upon the wind, but a voice that shall strike the ear of humanity throughout the whole civilized world, and quicken the blood in the hearts alike of the doers of evil and of good. There must be a stir in the moral elements that shall excite each one to think of himself—*'Am I on the side of Right or Wrong?'*

But how shall this voice be expressed? Shall it be by a word now, and another then; one uttered here, and another there? Or shall the voice of England against American slavery be by one, loud, united, and earnest protest against the practices of the oppressor? As we are told, an address signed by 300 English people encourages and invigorates the American Abolitionists, by that mysterious influence which sympathetic feeling never fails to impart—how much more the voice of 3,000? How great the expression of 300,000 voices? or, one glorious step further—say how mighty in its effect the united declaration of THREE MILLIONS of men, women, and youths of Great Britain, against the enslavement of the negro race! *'There are three millions of slaves in the United States—are there not three millions of people in Great Britain, who will sign a friendly remonstrance against American Slavery?'* Will not every man assert the right of his fellow-man—every woman the right of her fellow-woman—to freedom? Yes; all this may be done—it only remains to set about it with an earnest resolution.

The writer may be said to be sanguine, and he has reason, to be so. Two years ago, he sat with five others in a room in Manchester, and there he proposed a National Petition to Parliament, praying the right of suffrage for the British adult male population. Yet when it was proposed, there were only five persons present—and he afterwards betook himself to frame the prayer of the British people to their rulers. A few months afterwards, and his was the joy to see that petition borne down to the House of Commons upon the shoulders of sixteen sturdy men—the monster petition, headed around with thick ropes—signed by three millions and a half of the British people—clashed by the assembled multitude as it passed along—obliged to be parted in twain, it could be passed through the doors of the House of Commons, (a full house of members had assembled to receive it,) and, though they granted not its prayer, still, within and without the doors of that house, it created a conviction and a power which have imperceptibly swayed the subsequent work of peaceable and just legislation.

He would like to see a remonstrance against slavery addressed to the American people, through their President, signed by THREE MILLIONS of the British people. He has to look upon the grand spectacle of this remonstrance being born through the streets of Liverpool, and thence committed to the Great Western for its transatlantic passage. Such a document will find willing recipients on the shores of New York; and its undoubted effect will be the creation of an irresistible moral power, that shall ultimately effect the freedom of the slave? Englishmen—we can do it: AND WHY NOT?

**A LIBERTY PARTY U. S. SENATOR ON THE  
MEXICAN WAR!!!**

Read the following sketch of Liberty Party Ciley's reasons on this iniquitous war, in the U. S. Senate:

The resolution recently offered by Mr. Ciley, providing for the withdrawal of the forces of the United States now in Mexico, within the frontier, was taken up.

Mr. Ciley gave briefly his views on this subject. His object, it seems, was not to abandon the war, but rather to prepare to carry it on in a more discreet and efficient manner.

It seemed, Mr. C., that we were in a war with Mexico. How we got into it, all know. The President recommended a prosecution of the war, in order to recover a peace. We had complied with his views, and were still no nearer to a peace than when it began. The General in command had told us that we could no longer be in the direction in which it was begun.

The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Allen) had proposed twenty thousand more troops. To do what? To go to Mexico, and die of want? Withdraw the troops within the frontier, organize and drill them, and get ready to strike a blow for peace, at the next winter. This would not be a short war.

To prosecute it with success, we must have an army well drilled and disciplined. Our forces must be increased. It had been too small, though consisting of brave troops. But the affair of Monterey may be considered as almost miraculous. The attack was made with such a deficiency of munitions, &c., that the chances of victory were against us.

In his opinion, we must have an army of fifty thousand, in order to do anything. It would be useless to send these troops, raw and undisciplined, to Mexico now; for they would be inactive, and die of yellow fever. They might be raised, organized, and drilled. The officers wanted drilling as well as the men. They must learn how to take care of themselves. The camp duties must be learned. He did not agree with General Cass, that it was unconstitutional to propose to the President a mode for conducting the war. If we disapproved of his measures, it was proper to so inform him. It seemed that we had now possession of two-thirds of Mexico, including one-tenth of her population. It would require a very large sum to enable us to hold such an extent of territory. What should we do with it? Annex it? Bring it into the Union? The Senate never will agree to that. Two-thirds of the Senate can never be got to vote for the annexation of this territory, whether as slaveholding or non-slaveholding territory.

To guard such an extent of foreign territory, would cost an immense sum, and require a large force. He argued that the best course was to

bring all the troops together within our border, drill and perfect them in discipline, and then, with an overwhelming force, perfectly well equipped, strike upon the very heart of Mexico, instead of the frontiers. Such preparation would sooner incline Mexico to make a peace, than to go on in the way we have done.

**THE VOICE OF NEW-YORK.**

The following are the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Young, and adopted by the Senate of New York, 23 to 6:

**Resolved**, That, as war now exists between the United States and Mexico, it is the imperative duty of every citizen of this country to sustain his Government in all measures for the prosecution of that war, in such a manner as our national honor and interest demand, until it shall be terminated by a honorable peace.

**Resolved**, That, friends with Mexico can be regarded as enemies to the United States, which shall not secure from that Republic, full indemnity for the aggressions which it has committed upon the rights of this country and its citizens.

**Resolved**, That if any territory is hereafter acquired by the United States, or annexed thereto, the act by which such territory is acquired or annexed, whatever such act may be, should contain an *unalterable, fundamental article of provision whereby slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall be forever excluded from the territory acquired or annexed.*

**Resolved**, That the Senators in Congress from this State be instructed, and that the Representatives in Congress from this State be requested, to use their best efforts to carry into effect the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

**Resolved**, That the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Assembly, be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of the said Senators and Representatives.

**PENNSYLVANIA RESOLUTIONS.**

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The vote was unanimous in the House, and in the Senate stood twenty-four to three.

Whereas, the existing war with Mexico may result in the acquisition of new territory to the Union: And whereas, measures are now pending in Congress, having in view the appropriation of money and the conferring authority upon the legislature to effect such a measure, we trust that the duty to God and to man, and to all mankind especially, to speak out against the dreadful oppression of which the black slave is the victim. And there are few who, while the voice of England should be heard now,

The spirit of emancipation is just taking deep root, and it becomes every lover of liberty to foster and encourage its growth. The American Abolitionists have been led to expect a loud and unmistakable expression of sympathy from England; let them look forward and they must have it—and it must be equal to their expectations; not a weak, faint murmur that shall die away upon the wind, but a voice that shall strike the ear of humanity throughout the whole civilized world, and quicken the blood in the hearts alike of the doers of evil and of good. There must be a stir in the moral elements that shall excite each one to think of himself—*'Am I on the side of Right or Wrong?'*

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**Resolved**, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

**THE VOICE OF OHIO.**

The House of Representatives of Ohio, on the 21st instant, passed the following resolutions, by a vote of 43 to 12. Had the House been full, it is stated that the vote in their favor would have been much greater:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States, be, and they are hereby requested to procure the passage of measures in the National Legislature, providing for the exclusion of slaves from the territory of Oregon, and also from any other territory that is now or may hereafter be annexed to the United States.

Resolved, that the Governor be requested to transmit to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State, in the Congress of the United States, a copy of the above resolution, to be by them laid before their respective Houses.

**THE LIBERATOR.**

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 5, 1847.

**FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.**

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held in Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1847, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting was called to order by Francis Jackson, President of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Everett, of Princeton, a business committee of seven was appointed by the President. The following persons were chosen—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, John T. Everett, Addison Davis, and J. T. Everett, of Princeton.

The following resolution was then offered by Wendell Phillips:

**Resolved**, That this Society cannot view with approbation, the proposal of some devoted friends of the slave, to test the number and stimulate the zeal of friends of Dissunion, by urging them to repair, to others, to the ballot-box, and deposit their votes for such men as will never take the oath to support the Constitution of the U. S.; considering the experiment as too hazardous—the line to be drawn between those who vote generally, and those who vote for such a purpose, too delicate for general observation—and liable to render less distinct, emphatic and intelligible, our protest against the Government of the United States.

The attention of the meeting was called to the Anti-Slavery League, formed by our friends in Great Britain, by Loring Moody, and James N. Buffum.

On motion of Stephen S. Foster, the resolution before the meeting, offered by Mr. Phillips, was read by the Secretary and followed by remarks from Mr. Foster. Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Davis, and Mr. Orvin.

On motion of Wendell Phillips, a committee was appointed by the chair, to collect funds to defray the expenses of the agents for the ensuing year.

The following gentlemen were selected by the chairman to form such committee, and accepted by the meeting:—

Loring Moody, Charles F. Hovey, James N. Buffum, Joshua T. Everett, Addison Davis.

Remarks from S. S. Foster, John Orvis, Josiah Hayward, Edwin Thompson, G. W. Stacy, W. Jenkins, Mellen, and S. May.

The following resolution was then offered by Wendell Phillips:

Whereas, it is unequal, that those who come up to our annual meeting should bear the burden of the various contributions to the cause;

**Resolved**, That we urge earnestly on the abolitionists of each town of the Commonwealth to assemble immediately, and raise, or take measures for raising, as large a sum as possible, and remit the same to the Treasurer of the Society, for the purpose of the cause; and we charge it on the conscience of each individual to see that this plan is adopted in his town.

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The following affecting description of the present condition of the Irish population, at the present time, abundantly confirmed by all the advices we have received from Ireland. To think of the human family, suddenly deprived of every article of food, by a calamity that threatens to be irretrievable, and given over to all the inevitable horrors of famine,—with no means and prospect of immediate relief, and with nothing to sustain her hereafter—is enough to cause a thrill of pity and anguish to run through our nation, and prompt the American people to send the scant supplies, with the least possible delay. What canst thou of thy abundance, will you not contribute to save from starvation and a horrid death, many a famished child, many a perishing man?

## IN TANZANIA - AMERICA MUST

SEND THE SUPPLIES.

DUBLIN, 1st mo. 3d, 1847.

Dr. GARRISON:

I

have

parted

in

Liverpool,

and exchanged our

greeting

on

the

deck

of

the

Academy,

I

did

not

make

any

effort

on

behalf

of

the

slave

but

was

not

able

to

be

seen

by

the

wall

of

misery

and

famine

which

is

now

almost

literally

described

as

the

house

of

poverty

and

misery

and

famine

and

starvation

and

death

and

despair

and

misery

and

despair

## POETRY.

The following spirited ode was written by E. P. Hoar, of Newcastle, (Eng.) for the occasion, and sang at the thronged Anti-Slavery League Soiree, held in the Music Hall in that place, Dec. 28, 1846. Frederick Douglass and H. C. Wright were present.

## WELL FREE THE SLAVE.

Air.—Ye banks and braes of bonny Doon.  
How bright the sun of freedom burns,  
From mount to mount, from shore to shore!  
The slave departs, the man returns,  
The reign of force and fraud is o'er:  
Tis Truth's own beam, from sea to sea,  
From vale to vale, from wave to wave;  
Her ministers this night are we,  
To free, to free, to free the slave!

We'll free the slave of every clime,  
What'er the chain that binds his soul;  
And publish forth this truth sublime,  
From farthest Indus to the Pole,  
That man, how proud so'er he be,  
Is but a poor and paltry knave,  
Who joins not now with you and me,  
To free, to free, to free the slave!

We'll free the slave, the poisoned bowl  
Has fettered to low crime and care;  
We'll bin him burst his harsh control,  
And break its fetters of despair.

We'll free the slave of Mammon's power;  
And War's poor darling, called the brave;  
And Tyrants! yes, from this blest hour,  
We'll free, we'll free, we'll free the slave!

Fear Afric's sons, though slaves they be,  
Shall spring to freedom and to light;  
And what they shall be, you may see,—  
One of those sons is here to-night!

And Asia from her sleep awoke,  
And Europe from her feudal grave,  
Yes, 'em' America shall join,  
To free, to free, to free the slave!

Frederick Douglass.

## THE COMING DAYS.

Air.—The days when we went gypsying.  
By W. J. LINTON.

O, the days when we are freemen all, whenever that shall be,

Will surely be the worthiest that earth can ever see;

When man unto his fellow-man, whatever may befall,

Holds out the palm of fellowship, and Love is lord of all;

When man and woman, hand in hand, along life's pathway go,

And the days of youthful joy eclipse the sorrow long ago.

O, the days when we are freemen all; when equal rights and laws

Shall rule the commonwealth of earth, amid a world's applause;

When equal rights and duties claim the equal care of all,

And man, as man, beneath high heaven, assumes his coronal;

When the day of Pentecost is come, when the poor man's heart shall be A altar for the beacon fire of Peace and Liberty!

O, the days when we are freemen all, the days when thoughts are free

To travel as the winds of heaven towards their destiny;

When man is sovereign of himself, and to himself the priest,

And crowned Wisdoms recognize the manhood of the least;

Then God shall walk again with man, and fruitful converse grow,

As in the noon of Paradise, a long time ago.

But holier still shall be the day when human hearts shall dare

To kneel before one common Hope, the common toil to share;

When Love shall throw his armor off, to wrestle with the fear,

The selfishness, which is the seal upon the sepulchre,

Dark to the Voices of the Years! the spring-tide of their glee—

Love hath o'recome the prophecy: Humanity is free!

THERE MUST BE SOMETHING WRONG.

When earth produces, free and fair,  
The golden waving corn;

When fragrant fruits perfume the air,  
And breezy flocks are shorn;

Whilst thousands move with aching head,  
And sing the ceaseless song—

\* We starve, we die—oh, give us bread!"

There must be something wrong.

When wealth is wrought as seasons roll,  
From off the fruitful soil;

When luxury, from pole to pole,  
Reaps fruit of human toil;

When from a thousand, one alone  
In plenty rolls along;

The others only gnaw the bone—

There must be something wrong.

And when production never ends,  
The earth is yielding ever;

A copious harvest oft begins,

But distribution—never!

When toiling millions work to till  
The wealthy's coffers strong;

When hands are crushed that work and till—

There must be something wrong.

When poor men's tables waste away,  
To barrenness and drought;

There must be something in the way,

That's worth the finding out;

With surfeits one great table bends,

While numbers move along,

And scarce a crust their board extends—

There must be something wrong.

Then let the law give equal right  
To wealthy and to poor;

Let freedom crush the arm of might—

We ask for nothing more;

The burden of our song

Must be, and can be, only one—

There must be something wrong.

## THE PRESS.

Trashy romances, cast in leaden moulds,

Monotonous, unnatural, and dull,—

Verses, of irritable satire full,—

Are not the staple which true wisdom holds

The utterance of the Press. Its glance unfolds

The subtle maze of craft and treachery,

Bids the oppressor lay his thunder by;

The people's thought, the people's hope beholds,

And speaks it eloquently. Lofty Voice!

Oh, be thou free from all affected tone,

Faint stifled voices, and from querulous plaint;

But guide the nations to their noblest choice,

Those errors show which must be overthrown;

For e'er amid thy glorious strife grow faint.

## THE LIBERATOR.

THE 'STREAK LETTER' OF ELIJAH WRIGHT  
TO HENRY B. STANTON.  
OHIO CITY, Jan. 2, 1847.

DEAR SIR:

I have just had an interview with the Rev. Edward Fuller, who resides about three miles distant from this city, but in the township, at a small village called Brooklyn. The object of his call was to get what information he could, relative to that old affair, the 'secret letter,' about which I wrote you a few lines some five or six years ago. Some two years ago, or more, I gave Mr. Fuller some information on the subject of that letter; since which, he has embraced the views of those who compose what is called the old organization, and has kept a closer watch of what is said and done on both sides of the question than I have. He informed me that the subject of that letter has lately been reviewed, and that the editor of the Charter Oak, and others, were charging some one with stealing the letter. I wish to refer to it. You will probably recollect, that a part of the letter I wrote you had no signature, and I gave you the reason why he did not wish to have his name known; at least, I think that I stated his reason. It was because he was then, and at the time of the holding of the National Anti-Slavery Convention at Cleveland, an agent for the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society. He was one of the committee appointed by that National Convention, whose duty, if I recollect right, was to consider the question of political organization, and make a report thereon; and to whom all letters, relative to that subject, were given, to enable them to ascertain the opinions and wishes of the great mass of abolitionists." The individual alluded to above, as State Agent, was the Rev. L. D. Butts. After his writing those few lines, in my letter to you that had no signature, he went the rounds of his circuit, lecturing, &c. He returned this way, and called at my house again, by which time the 'secret letter' had appeared in the Liberator; but I discovered that the letter, when published, did not contain all that was in the one I sent you. I inquired of him how that happened. He then told me that there were two or more letters, on the same subject, from Mr. Wright to Mr. Stanton, and that what did not appear in the one that was published would appear, if all those letters could be seen.

It was either at that time, or after he had made another circuit, that I had discovered that the charge of 'fitching' the letter had been made by the editor, of some paper,—"The Abolitionist," I think. On inquiring of Mr. Butts about that matter, he told me that the two or more letters referred to above, including the one published in the Liberator, were all given to the committee by Mr. Stanton himself; and, further, that those letters, together with all the letters and papers in possession of the committee, were accessible to all who wished to peruse them, and were lying on the seat of the slip which was occupied by Lyman Crowl, of Ohio City! And who are they? THEY ARE LIBERTY PARTY MEN! known as such, ever since Liberty party had a name to live in Ohio.

You will have learned, ere this, from Mr. Crowl, that the communication forwarded to you in 1839, was made up of extracts from several letters of Mr. Wright to Mr. Stanton; all of which were handed over, with other documents, to the Committee, by Mr. Stanton. The thief, therefore, who stole the 'Streak Letter,' whenever he may be, is the same who stole the letter, and first made its contents public! I answer, that John Bull would have allowed any claim to French interference. But it is said, there is a treaty made before these young folks were born, to which their union is opposed. If there is such a treaty, the sooner there is an end to such compact, the better; for no generation has a right to bind the unborn. In the case of a nation, the active intellect that should, and does, in fact, govern it, passes off the stage in thirty years; and no compact ought to be made for a longer period. It isallowing the dead to rule the living. If the suggested rule were acted upon, it would secure the revision of the laws every thirty years. The necessity for re-enacting them would bring them up to the then standard of knowledge, and the review of principles and consideration of details to which it would lead, would be greatly instructive and improving.

No generation ever possessed the right to dictate the way in which the world should be governed after their death. The first must have possessed it, if any did. They did not, and could not have exercised it wisely, if they had. Yet men have always assumed this power; and hence, the mischief under which we suffer, of living under laws made by the past generation, instead of the present—in the infancy of man, instead of his maturity. We shall now, however, make rapid progress in questions of government, and political economy and social policy, although money is gaining the ascendancy in the world's councils; because capitalists, though selfish enough in their objects, aim at ends and purposes which include, of necessity, if not of intention, operations more extensive and diffusive in their nature, than the objects of a feudal and landed aristocracy. They were and are limited to objects of personal and family aggrandizement.

The commercial aristocracy necessarily embraces the world, as its sphere of action; and that as necessarily enlarges the mind, and improves its quality and its objects. Those who want the world for a stage, see the folly of setting nations to quarrel, and destroying one another upon the small question of the marriage of two young people.

Such a question must sink in importance in the minds of a commercial aristocracy, when compared with its weight and influence upon the minds of those, who have been bred in a feudal atmosphere, and are so wedded to injustice as to sustain the law of privilege against the law of nature and equal justice, towards their own children. These men sacrifice the strongest natural tie to the pride of family, and can be neither citizens of the world, nor even patriots, whilst they willingly uphold this law.

EDWARD J. FULLER.

Mr. Butts gave me the name of Gen. James H. Payne, of Painesville, as a member of the committee, and a reference, in case any further testimony

on the subject should be wanted, I will state further, that Mr. Butts and myself, and every member of the committee referred to, were and are, so far as I know

Liberty party men. I have no doubt that the fact, that Mr. Butts and myself belonged to the liberty party, had something to do in preventing us from writing you again, as we talked. Another reason why we did not dare write was, that notwithstanding Mr. Stanton would not dare bring the charge directly himself; and because not only the Rev. Mr. Butts, but every other member of the committee, knew that the letters were presented by Mr. Stanton.

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Gen. J. H. Paine, of Painesville, was on the Committee. It is possible he might have had a hand in the business. He has just left his office—bid good bye, for a time, to the depositions and briefs, and other unanswerable documents usually found scattered in rich confusion upon the shelves, tables and floor of a lawyer's office. Look at him now. He has got into the church—and a strange feeling comes over him! Perhaps it is a feeling of sympathy with the brotherhood, occasioned by the clustering associations of the place. At all events, he feels irresistibly impelled to steal something! See him making his way towards that centre of attraction, "Mr. Stanton's hat"! What is his object? Why, to get that letter! No—it is unsealed. Why does he wish to steal that old letter? The luminous probability is, that he is vastly desirous of adding it to that heap of rubbish, which he already has on hand, and which he is extremely anxious to get rid of!

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Does he know what is in it? O, no! But, if he can't get hold of it, the strange propensity that is in him will be gratified, and he can add that old letter to the heap of rubbish which he left at his office at home—and that will be something!—But enough of this. If Mr. Leavitt is an honest man, (heaven save the mark!) he will take back the charge, that the letter was stolen. But I well know that he will not take it back. It, however, he reiterates the charge, and, as usual, places the guilt at the door of 'old organization,' he will know, and the world will know, that he is guilty of falsehood."

How strange it is, that men, who can swallow a printing-press, with all its fixtures, and wash it down with cartloads of books and paper, should strain and make corkscrew faces, when they attempt to swallow an unsealed letter! I can explain the phenomenon, only by the fact that the printing-press and books belonged to somebody else—while the letter is their own!

Yours, truly,  
EDWARD J. FULLER.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

LETTER FROM REV. EDWARD J. FULLER.

BROOKLYN, (Ohio,) Jan. 11th, 1847.

MR. GARRISON:

Soon after the Convention of the American Anti-Slavery Society in Cleveland, in 1839, a communication, in reference to certain letters of Elizur Wright, Jr. to Henry B. Stanton, was forwarded to you from this region. This communication, or the substance of it, was being published in the Liberator, called forth by Mr. Wright, of the justly celebrated "Streak Letter." I cannot now lay my hand on the paper, containing the communication; for though I have taken the Liberator ever since 1833, if I mistake not, I have found it difficult to keep it. Soon after the appearance of the Liberator, containing the communication, Mr. Crowl, of Ohio city, in the course of a conversation I had with him, informed me that he was the individual who forwarded it to you. The charges of 'theft,' 'pilfering,' 'purloining,' &c. &c. (various other charges have been rung,) which the Liberty party organs have been reiterating of late, reminded me of the conversation I had with Mr. Crowl, as far back as 1839. I called on Mr. C. a few days since, stated to him the course that certain Liberty party papers were pursuing, referred to the efforts of certain editors to fasten the guilty of purloining the letter upon 'old organization,' and requested him to state the facts in the case, that I might forward them to you for publication, in order that 'old organization' might be relieved of the odium which certain Liberty party editors, taking their key-note from the Rev. (J.) Joshua Leavitt, are basely striving to heap upon it. Mr. Crowl, though connected politically with Liberty party, is well known in this region as a man of strict integrity. He is a man, who, unlike some of his political associates, would scorn to do a mean act. I found him entirely willing to state the facts in the case, so far as he was acquainted with them. He said he had long been intending to write to you on the subject of my inquiries, and could hardly forgive himself if he had not done so. He seemed wounded at the injustice to which he had been done to himself, and to 'old organization,'

which he believed to be the least, to be no better than

trashy romances, cast in leaden moulds,

Monotonous, unnatural, and dull,—

Verses, of irritable satire full,—

Are not the staple which true wisdom holds

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